

United States District Court for the  
Southern District of New York

Mohamed John Akhtar and  
La Buca Restaurant, Inc. d/b/a  
Swing 46 Jazz and Supper Club,  
Plaintiffs,

v.

Eric Adams, Mayor of the City of  
New York, Rohit T. Aggarwala, New  
York City Department of  
Environmental Protection, Eric I.  
Eisenberg, and John and Jane  
Does One through Thirty,  
Defendants.

Case No. 23-cv-6585

Plaintiff's Mohamed John Akhtar and La Buca Restaurant, Inc. d/b/a  
Swing 46 Jazz and Supper Club, Response in Opposition to Defendant Eric  
Eisenbeg Motion to Dismiss Rules 12(B)(1), 12(B)(2), 12(B)(4), 12(B)(5)  
and 12(B)(6)

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1. Plaintiffs' Mohamed John Akhtar and La Buca Restaurant, Inc. d/b/a Swing 46 Jazz and Supper Club' Preamble in Response

Plaintiffs Mohamed John Akhtar and La Buca Restaurant, Inc. d/b/a Swing 46 Jazz and Supper Club, (hereinafter "plaintiffs"), in their Response in Opposition to defendant Eric Eisenberg's (hereinafter "Eisenberg") Motion to Dismiss, deny the allegations that Eisenberg claims supports his contention that this Court does not have, *inter alia*, subject matter jurisdiction. Plaintiffs' denial includes the allegations made in defendant Eisenberg's preamble, along with the other paragraphs in his moving papers.

2. Plaintiffs' Counter-Preliminary Statement<sup>1</sup>

a. Causes of action against defendant Eisenberg

In the first paragraph of defendant Eisenberg's Preliminary Statement, he gives a recitation of the New York City Administrative Code, Title 1, Chapter 1. § 1-101 *et seq.* But defendant Eisenberg, purportedly to be a lawyer, leaves out the most significant issue: mainly plaintiffs' case is about Eisenberg, along with others, violating Mohamed John Akhtar's civil and constitutional rights.<sup>2</sup> See Pc p. 4 at ¶ 11, p. 9 at ¶ 29.

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<sup>1</sup> Defendant Eisenberg does not number his point headings, so plaintiffs will add numbers in chronological order.

<sup>2</sup> Pc stands for Plaintiff's complaint, followed by a page and paragraph number; Db stands for defendant Eisenberg's brief followed by a page and paragraph number; Dec stands for a Declaration followed by declarant's name and a paragraph number.

Plaintiff Akhtar believes he is being singled out by Eisenberg by his blatant trespass on his property and writing complaints that have no merit. Exhibit 1, Dec. Aktar ¶ 7.

There are also two additional causes of action against Eisenberg, Counts Four and Five, pleading, respectively, infliction of emotional distress and fraud. These cause of action fall under Pendent Jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, Pc pp. 14 & 15.

Defendant Eisenberg, in his self-anointed role of the enforcer, engaged in offensive acts by repeatedly and defiantly trespassing on plaintiffs' property after being told by plaintiff Mohamed John Akhtar not to do so. See, Trespass, New York Penal Law §140.05; Dec. Akhtar §§ 7-8. Exhibit 2, Dec. Hayes § 7. As for fraud, defendant Eisenberg, while in the act of trespassing, defendant observed placing what appeared to be a cell phone, or other listening device, directly against the plaintiffs' speakers or windows recording sound that could be only discernable by unlawfully entering plaintiffs' property. Id.

b. The false evidence Eisenberg used in violating plaintiff Akhtar's civil and constitution and pendent tortious acts.

The foregoing paragraph describes how defendant Eisenberg collected his "evidence" in support of the numerous "noise" complaints he filed against plaintiffs



with the New City Department of Environmental Protection (Hereinafter “NYCDEP”) and New York City Office of Administrative Trials and Hearing (hereinafter “OATH”. ) Upon information and belief, defendant Eisenberg has no background or training in the collection of sound evidence. Nor is there any evidence that the devices used by defendant Eisenberg had been properly calibrated to produce competent evidence in a later adversarial proceeding. Cf. Title: Section 59.4. Breath analysis instruments (c) No law enforcement agency shall use a breath analysis instrument unless the training agency has verified that representative samples of the specific make and model perform properly. Exhibit 3, Dec. Iannarelli §§ 12-15. Yet, this is how defendant Eisenberg went about filing complaints, which *de facto* resulted in substantive violations of plaintiff Akhtar civil rights under federal law.

- c. Defendant Eisenberg’s erroneous claim that plaintiff Akhtar can have his federal constitutional and statutory civil rights adjudication before an administrative tribunal

In defendant Eisenberg’s 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, he states plaintiffs should have gone before the OATH Tribunal instead of “mak[ing] a federal case out of it.”

Defendant Eisenberg is correct on one issue: this is a federal civil rights case.

Plaintiff Mohamed John Akhtar is an imigrant, a person of color, a minority business owner and as such, he is within a protected class. OATH does not adjudicate federal civil rights and constitutional cases. Even if it did, plaintiffs

would not consent to a venue outside of federal court. Exhibit 3 Dec. Iannarelli §§ 18 – 22.

I have attempted to get through to OATH and failed. OATH is virtually a non-entity that has not responded to my correspondence and, most significantly, not turned over any evidence that would support defendant Eisenberg's claims. It purports to have a website, but does not name staff. Phone calls made to its voicemail are not returned. Until I can be shown otherwise, I have a belief this entity is a phantom. But whatever the case, there would be a conflict because OATH is sharing in Eisenberg's ill gotten gains and would have no interest in stopping the flow of money. Id.

In fact, there will be a further in-depth investigation of alleged corruption occurring in the New York City of Department of Environmental Protection. It is no secret the City of New York is strapped for cash and the method of filing false complaints has become a cash machine for New York City treasury, along with the unscrupulous individuals, defendant Eisenberg among them, that are willing participants in this unlawful scheme. Exhibit 3 Dec. Iannarelli §§ 9 – 11.

The fines meted out are crimping, the first offense is over \$1,000.00, with the third offense over \$5,000.00. Every time defendant Eisenberg issued a summons he takes a percentage of the fines that might be imposed by NYCDEP or Oath. Dec. Akhtar p. 3, ¶ 6.

In all my years as a trial and appellate lawyer, and I have been in virtually every trial, appellate, federal district, and circuit courts in the region, I have never seen anything like this, along with the potential for corruption to unfold. There is something very wrong with how New York City has targeted and come after plaintiff. It comes as no surprise given the current atmosphere. But crying that New York City is broke is no excuse for trying to bankrupt and destroy my client Mohamed John Akhtar's business by violating his civil rights through the use of unlawfully obtained evidence.

d. Adequacy of service of process upon Eisenberg at his place of business.

In defendant Eisenberg's 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph of his Preliminary Statement, he complains service of process upon him is insufficient and personal jurisdiction is lacking. As indicated in my Affirmation of Service, I went to the location of where defendant maintains an office at 405 Lexington Avenue, 48<sup>th</sup> Floor, New York, New York 10174, a/k/a the Chrysler Building. On my first attempt I was told by a concierge that no one was present at the firm and would not allow me access to the elevator.

Upon my return the very next night I was stopped by a different concierge who asked for my identification. I provided him with my New York State attorney identification card. The concierge made a phone call and appeared to be looking through a file. He then announced since I was not among the permitted guests, I



would not be permitted access to the elevator. That was a different story from what I was told the evening before.

The fix was in. No matter, I left the summons and complaint with the concierge. Defendant Eisenberg was served at his place of employment.

Members of the bar should not attempt to evade service of process. Nor do concierges have the right to interfere. I made it clear who I was and the purpose in leaving the papers. They could have called up to defendant Eisenberg's office and asked him to come down to accept the summons and complaint. They were acting as defendant Eisenberg's agent by virtue of their occupations as his concierge, but moreover, when they intentionally interfered with the attempt of service of process, they were most assuredly acting as his agent.

e. Adequacy of service of process upon Eisenberg at his residence

Plaintiffs do not concede defendant Eisenberg was not properly served at his place of business, but for arguments sake, even if he was not, defendant was still served at his residence. It was accepted by a superintendent who stated he was familiar with defendant Eisenberg and would give the summons and complaint to him probably by the next day. He knew defendant Eisenberg was a lawyer, which would suggest he had accepted papers in the past.

f. Defendant Eisenberg's misapplication of case law



Defendant Eisenberg relies on a one page decision in Lombardo v. 333 East 49<sup>th</sup> Partnership, LP, 211 A.D. 3D. 649, 179 N.Y.S. 3<sup>rd</sup> 562 (1<sup>st</sup> Dept. 2022) In that case the New York State Appellate Division affirmed the finding of the trial court below. It did so in that those issues had been "extensively litigated, [and] that defendants have had numerous opportunities to defend themselves against plaintiff's claims..." and failed to do so. Id. (Underline added.)

g. Plaintiffs' intent on amending their complaint

Plaintiffs' already intended on amending their complaint, which has not been done previously. Besides curing any defects, the purpose will be to add other causes of action. The case is within the statute of limitations and alternative service is available. The incorrect use of the letter "I" instead of the letter "M," in Eisenberg's name, is a ministerial error that can be easily cured.

Again, as an attorney at law of New York, Mr. Eisenberg should come forward admit he's been served or accept the summons and complaint and answer the issues therein.

In defendant Eisenberg's last paragraph of this Preliminary Statement, he shows a complete lack of empathy for the damage he has wrought on this man trying to hold onto his business, which has been made vulnerable because of Eisenberg's misconduct. Plaintiff Athkar believes he is currently indebted to the

City of New York for somewhere in the area of \$35,000.00. This is primarily because of Eisenberg.

Plaintiff Akhtar is of the belief that he is being targeted and discriminated against because of his national origin. Defendant Eisenberg has been an indispensable adjunct to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection, along with its Commissioner, Rohit T. Aggarwala. This constitutes a blatant violation of Plaintiff Akhtar federal civil and constitutional rights.

### 3. Plaintiffs' Counter Argument

Plaintiffs have already made out their legal argument above. There is there is no point in being repetitious. Eisenberg's argument might be appropriate for another case at another time. But for Eisenberg to think he could cause the amount of damage that he has upon an innocent man, no less an immigrant, a person of color, a contributing member of his community, and not be held accountable is inconceivable. Exhibit 1 Akhtar Dec. at 4

Defendant Eisenberg, an individual that holds himself out to be an attorney, might have an explanation for his conduct. Given the facts of the case, there might come a time when he will have opportunity to explain himself. But that is all he deserves at this point, the chance to give his side of the story. Not to have the case simply go away, never to be held accountable, by his wish to have the case dismissed on the pleading.

Dismissal on the pleadings follows essentially the same standard as summary judgment. The prevailing case has been, and continues to be, Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, 477 U.S. 242 (1986) So the U.S. Supreme Court's words are not minced, it is best to have the Court tell it in its own words based upon a clear and convincing evidentiary standard:

Summary judgment will not lie if the dispute about a material fact is "genuine," that is, if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. At the summary judgment stage, the trial judge's function is not himself to weigh the evidence and determine the truth of the matter, but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. There is no such issue unless there is sufficient evidence favoring the nonmoving party for a jury to return a verdict for that party. In essence, the inquiry is whether the evidence presents a sufficient disagreement to require submission to a jury, or whether it is so one-sided that one party must prevail as a matter of law. (Quotations in the original.)

Id. 477 U.S. 247-252

Based upon the pleadings herein, the declarations of fact by declarants Anthony N. Iannarelli Jr., Esq., plaintiff Mohamed John Akhtar, in behalf of himself and the Swing 46 corporate entity, and witness Sarah Hayes, there exists "a genuine issue of material fact" indicating there lies "a disagreement of fact between the parties... that is not one sided." Id.


There is one area of fact where plaintiffs concede there is no disagreement of fact. That is a statement on the last paragraph of page 15 running through the top

paragraph of page 16 of Eisenberg's brief. This long running paragraph gives the inference of an admission by Eisenberg as he opines that the best to collect evidence would be to touch the object to a sound source such as an "outdoor speaker or from the establishment's interior..." id. This admission corroborates both Atkhar and Hayes' Declarations that they observed Eisenber trespassing on plaintiffs' property to collect sounds of music for his complaints.

4. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, defendant Eisenberg's motion to dismiss should be denied.

December 31, 2023



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